

THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD
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BY

J. D. GILMAN,

To whom all Communications must be ad-
dressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

For the Quebec Mercury.

THE DEVIL'S LAST WALK.

As the Devil reclined in his easy chair,
Twirling his tail with a graceful air,
And twisting his bristly coal-black hair,
One wintry morn of late,

Says he (and he gave a pleasant grin)
'Tis now some time since I have been
A tour of inspection on earth 'mong men.
A very long time indeed!

Then he forthwith donned his coat of blue,
His vest and smalls of a sulphur hue,
And away to the west he straightway flew,
As fast as he could speed.

Arriv'd in Quebec, he quickly hied
To the first hotel which he espied.
'Aha!' says he to himself (aside)
'This is the place for me!'

He heard in the Bar rude minstrelsie,
And many a Bacchanalian glee.
The host he saw, too, 'ryght merrily,
Serving his guests with drink.

In unlicensed haunts which pleased him most,
There was gambling and dice—and he who lost
Curs'd deep as the box away he tost,
For his master's cash lost he.

At the Gaol he saw some traitors I woen,
Who'd sought his aid against our Queen;
The devil however, is not so green
As to help such fools as they.

A husband ill treating his wife he saw;
And he gave as he gazed, a loud 'Ha, ha!'
For the Devil was pleased to find one more
To grace his halls below.

He mark'd the tottering pace of the sot,
And hypocrites, too, full many I wot,
Who a sanctified pious mien have got,
And a fiendish heart within.

'I've so many friends,' says Nick, 'I trow
I visit to each I'd ne'er get thro';
So off to my home, without ado,
I'll bid this very e'en.'

At eleven you know our gates are clos'd;
So how to get thro'! Old Nick was pos'd;
'I have it,' says he for his suppos'd
He'd bribe a Volunteer.]

The sentry challenged with sturdy shout,
'A Friend!' quoth Nick—says the man, 'I
doubt'
(For his hoof and a bit of his tail peep'd out)
The Countersign pray give?

To pass the Devil tried hard.
He offer'd gold again and again.
Then foam'd at the mouth and swore amain—
But still the man was firm.

Then, Oh! what a sulphur smell arose!
The sentry grasped half smother'd, his nose.
The Devil pass'd then—as I suppose—
He's never since been seen.

BILLY DEVILSKIN.

The Generous Mask.

A tale imitated from the German.

A beautiful lady of Bordeaux, mourned with the sincerest grief for her husband, who, as she heard by report, had perished by shipwreck. A numerous crowd of suitors attracted by her youth and charms, only waited the confirmation of this report to solicit her hand. She beheld towards them with the utmost decency and propriety; yet, as she wished to make a return for the politeness they showed her, she made a splendid entertainment for them, on one of the concluding days of the carnival. While the company were engaged in play a stranger masked and habited as a genius, entered, and sat down to play with the lady. He lost, demanded his revenge, and lost again. This adverse fortune attended him ten or twelve times successively, because he adroitly managed the dice in such a manner, that the chance was continually against him. Other players then wished to try their luck with him, but the experiment did not turn to their advantage. The lady again resumed her place, and won an immense sum which the mask lost with good humour and gaiety, that absolutely astonished the spectators. Some person observed, loud enough to be heard, that this was not playing but lavishly throwing away one's money; on which raising his voice, he said that he was the Demon of riches which he valued not, except so far as it was in his power to bestow them on that lady; and immediately to prove the truth of his words he produced several bags of gold, and others filled with diamonds and other different kinds of precious stones: offering to stake them, at one single throw against any thing of the most trivial value, she might please to propose. The lady startled, and embarrassed by this declaration now refused to play any more; and the company knew not what

to think of this extraordinary occurrence, when an old lady present, observed to the person next her that he must certainly be the devil; and that his riches, his appearance, his discourse and his dexterity in play, all sufficiently shewed that he was. The stranger overhearing this profited by the hint.

He assumed the air and style of a magician, which could be known only to the lady; spoke several foreign languages, performed many ingenious tricks, & concluded by declaring, that he was come to demand a certain person in the company, who had given herself to him and who he protested belonged to him; asserting at the same time, that he would take her to himself, and never leave her more, in defiance of every obstacle.

All eyes were now on the lady, who knew not what to think of this adventure, the women trembled, the men smiled, and the genius still continued to excite the perplexity and admiration of the company. This extraordinary scene lasted so long, that some grave personages, at last, arrived, who interrogated the demon and were on the point of exorcising him.

The mask, however, turned every thing into ridicule with so much wit, that he had the laughers on his side.—At length, when he found it was no longer time for railery, he took off his mask, which immediately, on the denouncement of his extraordinary entertainment, excited an exclamation from the mistress of the house. In the generous stranger she immediately recognized her husband; who having been in Spain, had gone from thence to Peru, where he had made an immense fortune and returned laden with riches. He had learned on his arrival, that his lady was to give an entertainment, and a masqued ball to some particular friends. An opportunity so favorable to disguise inspired him with a wish to introduce himself without being known, and he had chosen the most extravagant dress he could meet with. The whole company, which in a great measure, consisted of his relations and friends, congratulated him on his return, and willingly resigned to him, his amiable lady whom he had very justly claimed as his own.—[Ladies' Literary Magazine]

Constitutional Association of Montreal.

The Annual General meeting of this Association was held at the old Circus on Monday, the 31st December, 1838, the Hon. P. McGill, Chairman of the Executive Committee presiding, and J. Guthrie Scott, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman having opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks, the Secretary read the following

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen.—The usual period for the annual general meeting of this Association had been passed over on account of recent disturbances, but a temporary return to tranquillity at this time offers an opportunity of calling you together, which your Committee gladly seize, to report to you their proceedings during the year which is about to terminate.

It is unnecessary to lay before you an elaborate exposition of the dominant causes of a repetition of those political outrages, which so lamentably characterized the close of the last year, suffice it to state, that the original motives for disaffection against British connection prevailing generally among the provincial inhabitants of French origin, which madly precipitated them into the horrors of civil war at that time, have declared themselves more openly during the latter portion of the present year, and unequivocally established the fact, which has been frequently urged upon your serious attention, that prejudices originating in distinctiveness of national origin, not impatience under oppression have given occasion to rebellions, which have swept the fairest portions of this province with misery and ruin.

The experience of recent events has abundantly confirmed the opinion recorded by this association at its last annual general meeting, that a continuance of the same national distinctiveness among the numerical majority of the provincial population, will be attended by the most fatal results, and will be finally exhibited in the desolation of Lower Canada, and the violent severance of this important and valuable colony from the British Empire.

It is gratifying to your Committee to be enabled to report that the appeal of this Association to the inhabitants of the sister colonies has been answered by satisfactory assurances, that a kindred feeling exists between them and the inhabitants of British origin in this province, that they coincide with this Association in opinion, regarding the origin and continuance of the provincial difficulties, and that they have urged

upon her Majesty's Government, the necessity of adopting prompt and vigorous measures, for destroying a nationality baneful in its character and ruinous to British interests in this Province.

The utter confusion produced by the premeditated attempts of the late House of Assembly to excite anarchy and rebellion, the insane abdication of its high and important functions, and the disturbances with which the rebellion of the last year was preceded and accompanied, all concurred in imperatively directing attention to the Legislative union of the Canadas, as the only means of establishing an efficient provincial Legislature, and for affording a remedy for the political evils of Lower Canada.

To secure the assent of Upper Canada, to a measure involving considerations of extreme importance to her political welfare became a paramount duty; communications were at once opened with influential persons in that province, and petitions to the several branches of the Legislature then in session, were prepared & transmitted without delay, earnestly pressing the necessity and expediency of the measure, as well for the relief of their brethren of British origin in this province as for securing the prosperity of both provinces, and preserving their permanent connection with the Empire at large.

The best thanks of the Association are due to Thomas McKay, Esquire, M. P. P. of Upper Canada, for his unremitting exertions and valuable services, in supporting the petitions to the Legislature of that province, as well as for the important information communicated by him at various times to your Committee.

In addition to these proceedings which were of a local character, the critical posture of provincial affairs presented a favorable occasion to your committee for success fully submitting to the serious attention of the Government, the accumulated evils which the inhabitants of British origin in this Province had so long and so patiently endured, and for deputed to England a special delegation on their behalf, with instructions chiefly to urge the immediate adoption by Her Majesty's Government of the Legislative union of the Canadas, as the only comprehensive measure commensurate with the extent of the evils operating in this province, and capable as well of effecting their entire removal as of preventing their recurrence, petitions to the Queen's Majesty and to both branches of the Imperial Parliament, expressing the sentiments and views of the association, were approved by the general committee and transmitted to England for presentation. The Honorable George Moffatt, Esquire, then in London, and William Badgley, Esquire, of Montreal, were charged with this important mission, and Robert Gillespie, Esquire, of London, was deputed to act in the place of the former gentleman in the event of his permanent absence from England.

In all these measures as well as the nomination of the Delegates, the several branch Constitutional Associations throughout the District, signified their entire and hearty concurrence, and the Constitutional Association of Quebec, entertaining similar views upon the subject of the Union of the Canadas, nominated Andrew Stuart, Esquire, as their delegate, to urge similar measures upon the attention of the Imperial Government.

Previous to these proceedings of the Association reaching England, the passage through Parliament of the act for the suspension of the provincial Constitution, and the appointment of the Earl of Durham, as High Commissioner to inquire into the most proper means for the adjustment of the provincial difficulties, and as Governor General, with extraordinary powers of Government, Legislative and Executive, together with the delay in ascertaining the sentiments of Upper Canada upon the vital object of the Mission, and the absence of the delegation from that province, to support those sentiments, rendered the exertions of this delegation in reference to the union measure altogether ineffectual. Notwithstanding this unexpected result, the great importance of that measure was pressed by this delegation upon the attention of the Government & of his Excellency the Governor General, at frequent interviews and by written communication, in the hope that its adoption might be only delayed, until personal observation in the provinces might induce his Excellency to recommend its being carried into effect. Various grievances, as they appeared to effect the interests of the province in general and of its inhabitants of British origin in particular, together with some local grievances, effecting especially the inhabitants of this city and Island, were forcibly and frequently brought by the Delegation under the notice of the Government and of his Excellency, and various documents in connection

therewith, were prepared and submitted. It is scarcely necessary to add, that every information in the power of the delegation to afford, was at all times cheerfully communicated, upon the situation and prospects of Lower Canada, the composition of the provincial Legislature, and the conflicting interests, wants and wishes of the provincial population, with the specific remedies suggested for each, in order to enable his Excellency, in some degree, to estimate the evils affecting this province and the measures of relief co-extensive with those evils.

The appointment to the Bench of Justice at Quebec, of an individual who was a conspicuous member of the late House of Assembly, and an acknowledged political leader of the factious majority of the provincial population, appeared to your Committee to be fraught with so much danger, to the upright and impartial administration of justice, as to require to be brought prominently under the notice of her Majesty with a prayer for his immediate removal from office. Resolutions to that effect were prepared and transmitted to the delegation, and by them submitted to the Government, as well as other Resolutions, adopted by your Committee, having reference, to omissions and delays by the proper provincial authorities, in seizing the private papers of the known leading agitators of Lower Canada, antecedent to the rebellious outbreak of the last year, whereby it was conceived that the Government may have been deprived of much important evidence, against those agitators as well as against individuals in Upper Canada and Great Britain, with whom they were notoriously in close and constant correspondence; and further, having reference to the delay in the issue of warrants for the apprehension of persons charged with treason and sedition, whereby their escape from this province was permitted, and they were thus enabled to prosecute their treasonable designs beyond its limits. These representations were accompanied by a prayer to her Majesty's Government, that an enquiry might be instituted into the causes of such omissions or delays, and so to clear from suspicion, such of her servants as were innocent and to bring to punishment such of them as were guilty.

A general statement of objections to a projected federation of the British North American Colonies, which was contemplated and appeared to be received with some favor in England, was prepared by the delegates from both Associations, and laid before the Government.

The state of education in this province, in reference to that portion of the provincial population deriving its origin from the Mother Country, and the extreme necessity for establishing a general system of instruction upon an efficient and permanent basis, in the elementary as well as in the higher branches of learning and science for the youth using the English language, were also brought by the Delegation under the notice of the Government, for the purpose of obtaining the fulfillment of the Royal intentions in that particular, and the employment of the means at the disposal of the Government, for carrying those beneficent intentions into effect. The lively solicitude evinced by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Exeter upon this interesting subject, and the powerful and prompt assistance offered by his Lordship, justly claim the sincere acknowledgments of the Association, and of the inhabitants of British origin in general throughout Lower Canada. At a later period, and subsequent to Mr. Moffatt's departure from England, Messrs. Badgley and Stuart compiled and published, at the joint expense of the two Associations, a pamphlet containing a narrative of the endowments for Education, and of the Legislative and other public acts in the Province, for its encouragement and advancement from the cession of the country down to that time.

The documents laid before your Committee by the Hon. G. Moffatt and W. Badgley, Esq., and which will be found among the records of the Association, amply testify the highly satisfactory manner in which their duties were discharged, and the assiduity and zeal with which the various objects of the mission were enforced and supported.

Your Committee have now reported to you as succinctly as the several matters of detail would permit, the objects of their labors during the last year; they cannot however resign the office, with which they have been honored, without briefly advert ing to the public circumstances of these Provinces, and recommending for your consideration, the means of relief which appear to be the best fitted for re-establishing tranquillity in this distracted province, and advancing the general interests of the Canadas.

Your Committee in common with the loyal population of these Provinces, hailed the arrival of his Excellency, the Earl of

Durham, as an epoch from which their steady and progressive improvement was to be dated; they were disposed to place entire confidence in the rectitude of his intentions, and anticipated from his personal investigations and enquiries those legislative means of public utility, which had been so long withheld from Lower Canada, as well as the completion of some comprehensive plan of Provincial Government. The premature termination of his Excellency's official connection with the Canadas has abruptly destroyed the expectations of your Committee, but they entertain the hope that his Excellency's presence in England, and his local knowledge respecting these Provinces acquired during his brief residence here, may contribute to the early adoption of measures, competent to secure the prosperity of these important dependencies, and to maintain their connection with the Empire.

The experience of the last two years, if preceding events had been wanting, has proved that the interests of a provincial population composed of two distinct national races, cannot be identified by separation, and that a numerical majority of the one race cannot be assimilated with the minority of the other, by securing to the former the free exercise of the most proper means for preserving their distinct national prejudices, in opposition to the sentiments and feelings of the Empire. It may be assumed without fear of contradiction, that the occurrences of these two years, will be far from diminishing the force of national antipathies among the population of French origin, and while on the one hand, it is apparent that the existence of an independent French Government in Lower Canada, would not be tolerated, it would not be denied on the other, that the provincial inhabitants of British origin, are too sensible of the advantages of a representative form of Government, willingly to contemplate the possibility of their privation of its benefits, for a period of any long duration. To destroy the seeds of animosity and discord, which unhappily prevail in this province, to lose national distinctions in the multiplied improvements to flow from British energy and intelligence, to establish an efficient Legislature, capable of providing wise and judicious legislation, and of developing the resources of the Canadas, and to render this province truly British, and thereby produce common interests and an united population, become of indispensable and immediate necessity.

Your Committee do not hesitate to reiterate their firm persuasion, that these results are only to be derived from the Legislative union of the Canadas, under such terms and conditions, and in such a manner as will secure a preponderance of British representation in the united Legislature; it is unnecessary to specify those terms and conditions at present, it will suffice to remark, that they are perfectly practicable, and should be of such a nature as to remove every apprehension and objection against the measure on the part of the inhabitants of the Sister province.

The absolute division between loyalty & disloyalty to the British Government, and between attachment and opposition to British connection, exemplified in the conduct of the inhabitants of British and French origin during the rebellious outbreaks, leave no room for hesitation as to the extent of the political privileges, which each race is justly entitled to claim, and distinctly exhibits the impolicy of continuing the system of Government heretofore pursued in reference to Lower Canada, which has only served to create feelings of hostility and separation between the two races, that cannot be too greatly regretted, and which is as inconsistent with the happiness and tranquillity of the provincial inhabitants as it is opposed to just and wise principles of colonial government.

A return to the late system of provincial government cannot be contemplated under any circumstances, unless it be accompanied by a decided British majority in the provincial legislature, on the ground, that since the Government itself has recognised the distinction of races, the British, as a whole, ought to possess such a proportion in that Legislature as would secure their rights and maintain their privileges, and as the only means independent of the legislative union of the Canadas, for maintaining the connection of the colony with the parent state. The difficulties in effecting this object appear to be so formidable as absolutely to preclude its adoption.

The objections to the federation of the British North American Colonies, are so numerous and cogent and so plain as not to require being detailed here; it may however be remarked generally, that the adoption of this scheme of Government would neither palliate nor remove any of the political difficulties of this province, would leave them without remedy, and superadd others of even greater magnitude,

affecting as injuriously the Canadas as the other North American Colonies.

The Legislative Union of the Canadas, therefore, appears to offer the only comprehensive means for the vigorous improvement of both provinces in wealth and population, for the increase of the resources of the Mother country by extending the outlets of British industry, and for the promotion of British settlements by the establishment of a well digested system of emigration.

From the same source may be anticipated the formation of a general system of provincial administration, which shall be uniformly and permanently secured, whatever may be the changes of ministers at home or Governors abroad, and which will put an end to the weak and vacillating policy, which has so long and so lamentably marked the colonial system of the empire.

Your committee have the gratification of directing your attention to the large debt of gratitude which is due by this Association to Robert Gillespie, Esquire, of London, for his unwearied devotion to the interests of these provinces, and to Messieurs. Gould and Bliss of London, for their zealous and willing exertions to promote colonial interests by every means in their power and upon every occasion on which their exertions were required or could be advantageous.

Your Committee, in conclusion, respectfully take the liberty of urging upon you the necessity of employing every energy for the attainment of the chief and important object of their recommendations, of being at all times prepared to adopt such measures as will preserve British connection and conduce to the restoration of order and tranquillity in Lower Canada, and of impressing upon the people of Great Britain and Ireland and the commercial interests in those kingdoms especially, the welfare, prosperity and security of the mighty empire, to which we have the pride and satisfaction to belong.

PETER M'GILL,
Chairman.

Montreal, 31st December, 1838.

Resolved—On motion of Mr. Torrence, seconded by Mr. Shuter.—That the Report of the Executive Committee now read, be received and adopted.

Resolved—On motion of Mr. Shuter, seconded by Mr. Kay.—That the persons hereafter named be appointed the general Committee of this Association for the ensuing year, with power to fill up vacancies and add to their numbers if necessary.

Hon P M'Gill	Thomas Phillips
J D Gibb	Richd Robinson
J M Tobin	James Holmes
Noah Shaw	Robt Weir, jr
Robt Froste	Lewis Moffatt
Thos Mitchell	David Torrance
Aler Murphy	Dr Scott
Mr Tate	Henry Dyer
John Donellan	Dr Stephenson
Wm Manuel	Archd Hame
Wm Badgley	T B Anderson
Josh Savage	G Johnston
John Torrance	W Gibbons
John Redpath	J G Scott
James Logan	Geo C Davies
J Thornton	A Furniss
James Young	John Boston
Joseph Andrew	John Blackwood
Thos B Wragg	Benj Hart
C Mittleberger	John Maybell
Archd Ferguson	P N Rossiter
Thomas Peck	J Jones
James Roy	John Riddle
John Molson	N T M Kurczyno
J Shrimpton	John E Mills
Struthers Strang	Ed Maitland
T Appleton	J R Bronsdon
James Smith	J H Lambie
Thos Cringan	G Munroe
Dr Robertson	Walter Benay
Andrew Shaw	Hon G Moffatt
Wm Spiers	Henry Corso
Wm Dow	Henry Griffin
Wm Watson	Js Breckanridge
J Glenon	John B Forsyth
John Mack	Joseph Ross
Stanley Bagg	J G MacKenzie
Henry Vennon	Wm Douglas
James Irwin	Wm Cormack
Dr Smith	John Orr
Sam Gerrard	M J Hays
Henry Meyer	Hew Ramsay
Wm Edmonstone	Dugald Stewart
R Gillespie, jr	Alexr Vass
Geo Prowse	W Gunn
Andw White	T B English
W Ritchie	Wm Kerr
M O'Meara	G D Watson
Turton Penn	George Todd
Adam Fernie	Geo Bourne
Thos M'Kinn	J Bennett
Geo Weatheritt	Campbell Sweeney
James Fraser	Jas Henderson
C D Day	Robt Howard
Wm Ludlam	J S M'Cord
J C Guddack	Joseph Fraser
Logan Fuller	G C Fraser
F Farish	Colin Campbell
Thos M'Grath	Andrew Cowan
Benj Holmes	Ernest Heller
P Seybold	Geo Phillips
Joseph Nickless	Geo Garth
W P Christie	Robert Morris
G H Mead	David Crisholm
J P Sexton	Wm Stephens
Alexr Miller	J M Pherson
Arthur Ross	Neil M'Intosh
J G Schmit	Wm Hutchinson
Isaac Valentine	Jas Glasford
James Speare	Joseph Geroux
J H Maitland	J Mathewson
Wm Molson	Joe Merritt

Dr Arnoldi, Sr John Jamieson
Dr Arnoldi, Jr Nahum Hall
R Armour, Sr J Whitlaw
J Jones (Tatt.) A P Hart
John Bower H L Routh
Joseph Shuter Thos Kay.

Mr. Fraser then took the Chair, and it was

Resolved—That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Hon. P. M'Gill, Chairman of the meeting.

(Signed) P. M'GILL, Chairman,
J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Secretary.

CARLIST MASSACRES IN SPAIN.

The news conveyed by our Madrid letter of the 6th is indeed afflicting. Cabrera, on entering Villamalefa the other day, bro't out the garrison, consisting of 35 soldiers, and shot them. The Valencians instantly brought out 35 Carlist prisoners, and shot them. Cabrera threatens in consequence to shoot every Liberal of every town he enters; and he, no doubt, will do so. These continued massacres by the monster who represents Don Carlos in Arragan, are, we have no doubt, the result of cold calculation on his part, to produce terror in the region through which he roams, and to excite troubles in the towns, which, not being able to conquer, he hopes to subvert by producing and sedition. The inevitable effect of his deeds is to give power in the great towns to the decidedly democratic party. The Moderates, even the most moderate Liberals, cannot hold the reins when the deep passions that such sanguinary cruelty must quickly excite are once awake.—The results are fearful, lamentable, but cannot be without some profit to the constitutional cause in calling forth that spirit which its miserable statesmen and guides have laboured but too successfully to extinguish.—Another consequence of the wholesale massacres of the butcher who is the appointed lieutenant and vicar of Don Carlos is the utter impossibility of any accord ever taking place between the Liberals and the Pretender. His use is steeped in blood, his hands are imbrued in it, his wedding garments dabbled in it; and it is with them, dripping in gore, that Carlos presents himself to the Spanish nation and to Europe. England, thank God! has washed her hands and shaken off all participation in even tolerating such horrors. It offered France free and full co-operation in putting an end to these horrors. The King of France would not, for what reasons his own bosom beat can tell; and to that bosom must he now reconcile the tolerance of the horrors that he coldly sees committed within a march of his frontier, and which a word of his could prevent, Austria, too, abets Don Carlos; it is said even pays him. Yet the Emperor of Austria has shown himself a humane and enlightened Prince. Surely he must see that the gold sent to Don Carlos has procured but a whetstone whereon the butcher's knife of Cabrera is whetted. If Spain is still to be the theatre on which the gold of Absolutist Europe is to struggle against the wish, the happiness, the moderate desires for liberty of all the enlightened masses of Spaniards, let the subscribers of this war require as a condition of their support that it be applied to fair and manly war, not to the purposes of vile, horrible, and bestial butchery. The acts of Cabrera cry shame on civilized Europe. They do more than cry shame—they throw a share of their guilt on the countries, the monarchy, and the statesmen who support, and even tolerate such monstrosity. The representative assemblies of Spain, France, and England are now about to open, and European attention will again be drawn to this question. It must come forward on higher grounds than that of policy, and can no longer be set aside, or blinded, or cheated, in a society animated by christian feeling and humanity.—[Morning Chronicle.

The Chronicle of Friday says.—The awful war of reprisals continues, as we see from a letter of the 7th. One hundred and twenty Carlists have been arrested, no doubt on slight suspicion. It matters not; they are committed to prison as Carlists, and when victims are sought for sacrifice in reprisal for Cabrera's butcheries, these unfortunate individuals are brought out. A great many of them are ecclesiastics. Of the number are the counts Estrella, Alcantara, and Alba Real.—There is a near relative of Torero amongst them, and another a relative of the late Minister Ofalia.

RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF HERAT.

The morning papers of Friday, which we received last night, contain the gratifying intelligence that the Shah Mahomed raised the siege of Herat on the 9th September. The terms of the treaty concluded with the Shah are stated, in letters from Constantinople, to be of such a nature as will humble the pride of Persia, and teach that power in future the policy of preferring British friendship to Russian intrigue. The Russian party is said to be so unpopular in Persia, that had the Shah remained obstinate, a revolution would have followed which in all probability, would have cost him his throne. As events have transpired, the firmness and decision of Lord Auckland in despatching an imposing British force to the scene of hostilities, cannot be too much commended. To that circumstance the present favorable issue may be fairly attributed. The annexed extract, which we take from the Times of yesterday, contains some important details respecting an insurrection of the Georgians and the massacre of 3,000 Russians:—

We have received a letter from our correspondent in Constantinople, dated 31st ult., which announces that on the 29th a cabinet messenger arrived at the British Embassy with the official and important intelligence that the siege of Herat had been raised. The Shah, in conformity with his promise to Mr. M'Neil, had retired from before the place with his entire army, and was already three days' march on his road to Mooshid. Mr. M'Neil was preparing to proceed to Teheran. The affair seemed thus about being completely and satisfactorily arranged.

The messenger above mentioned brought accounts from Ezeroum, which stated that the Georgians were in full insurrection against the Russians. It was reported in that city that Shiraz had been pillaged and totally destroyed by the Lezhis, and that 6,000 Russians had been massacred. Two Russian Generals were said also to have been murdered by the Lezhis, who were in considerable force not far from Teflis, who, it was apprehended, would make an attack on that city, in which they had numerous partisans.

It would appear that this insurrection had not come upon the Russians unforeseen. Intelligence received in Constantinople on the 30th ult. from the Crimea announced the sailing of the Russian fleet with 15,000 troops on board for Kidom Kalch, who were to march thence for Georgia.

The French Government, contrary to the reports previously in circulation in the diplomatic salons, had conformed to the commercial convention lately concluded between the Porte and Great Britain.—Admiral Roussin had communicated to the Porte the official instructions he had received from his Government to concert in and sign the convention without any alteration, stipulation, or exception whatever. The Emperor of Austria had equally become a party to a treaty so well calculated to prevent the possibility of evil from the side of Russia, and had intimated his readiness to become a member of it.

Mehemet Ali was, at the date of the latest accounts received from Alexandria, understood to have officially communicated to the British consul his resolution to accept the convention, and to carry it into effect.

Sir R. Stopford sailed on the 27th ult. with the greater portion of his squadron for Malta. The Rodney, Talavera, Pembroke, and Talbot remained at Vounia. The Ottoman fleet was hourly expected to arrive in the Dardanelles.—[Liverpool Chronicle.

POLAND—It appears from certain disclosures in the Prussian State Gazette, that a conspiracy of a very formidable character has been discovered at Wilna, the following particulars of which are given, under date of October 23. In consequence of a conspiracy discovered in the kingdom of Poland and in the western governments, one of the ringleaders of which (Simon Kovarsky) with many of his accomplices, are in prison at Wilna, the Emperor has been pleased to order that all the property, real and personal, of the participants in seditious plots shall be immediately sequestered, and placed under the care of the crown; and this measure is to be applied not only to those persons who are now under arrest in consequence of the suspicion that attaches to them, but to all others who, in the course of the investigation, shall be accused and found guilty, so that the sequestration shall take place at the same time with the arrest of such persons.

The military governor of Wilna has, therefore, sent to the governor of the province of Wilna, a list of the persons implicated who are in confinement, and proposed immediately to adopt measures to sequester the real and personal property of such persons, wherever it may be found, that it may be placed under the superintendence of the crown. The list contains the names of 15 persons, and the names show the respectable position in society held by those who have allowed themselves to be drawn into a hopeless attempt for the regeneration of their country.

At a meeting of the Radical Political Union of the Potteries on Wednesday, the hustings gave way in the middle of Feigus O'Connor's speech, and about 50 persons fell to the ground, but nobody was seriously hurt. Mr. O'Connor went to a heap of coals near the spot, and continued his speech to the close. The females of the Potteries have formed a political union.—[Staffordshire Examiner.

The first political events which appeared to rouse or encourage them [the people of England] to prove that much was to be done, and something not inconsiderable had already been done, towards arresting the march of misfortune and disgrace against our foreign greatness, were the two treaties not long since negotiated by Lord Palmerston with the friendly powers of Austria and Turkey, on which no jealous or factious spirit ought to prevent a British subject, whatever may be his politics, from bestowing the approbation fairly earned by them. The treaty with Turkey gives England a direct interest and right of self-secession against Russian intrigue or violence throughout the whole interior of the Turkish empire. The treaty with Austria opens to us the whole course of the Danube, and establishes England in close observation of every minute movement executed by Russia along the northern frontier of the dominions of Mahomed. The treaties are prudent and efficient measures of defence and precaution adopted under difficulties of

no common sort, and well madaged, tho' in a spirit of perfect peace, and equity, and honour, may quash a projected invasion of Turkey without spilling a drop of blood.—[Times.

UPPER CANADA.

VISIT TO THE PRISONERS AT FORT HENRY.

We make the following extract from a letter which appeared in a late number of the Jeffersonian. It is dated from Puckney Lewis Co. N. Y. Dec. 20. The writer appears to take very correct views of matters.

But to tell how disagreeably I was disappointed as to the manner of reception I will return to my narrative. On being introduced to the Sheriff, Mr. McDonnell, by my friend from Cape Vincent, I made known my business, accompanied by a request for permission to see my son. Mr. McDonnell went with me to the Fort, where Dr. Baker then was. My letter of introduction to the latter gentleman was presented and my story repeated. The result was that I had leave to see the prisoners, and among them my son. I need not attempt to delineate my feelings at that moment. Suffice it to say, that on entering the door of the room in which my son, with others, was confined, he threw himself without previous warning into my arms, overwhelmed with a feeling which it need not be said was painfully responded to by an afflicted father. The feeling appeared to be general. Among the prisoners there was not a tearless eye; and so far as the tortured state of my mind permitted me to notice, the kindly disposition of the Sheriff shone forth in a manner which confirmed my first impressions of the man, and which stamp with infamy the reports that have been ungenerously circulated derogatory of his character as a gentleman and an officer.

During the interview, the Sheriff referred to reports which had been circulated as to the disposition of funds for the benefit and comfort of the prisoners. He called upon them to express themselves truly and fearlessly as to the facts, pledging as a gentleman and as an officer, that whatever they might say should not operate to their prejudice. As with one voice the prisoners repelled the base slander alluded to, attesting to the universal good treatment they had received while under his charge, and of the faithful applications of the donations of their friends.

My son informed me that he had received a wound in the wrist at the windmill, of which he had recovered. His name was mis-printed White instead of Wright which had kept me unsuspicious as to his identity while reading the list in the public prints. He was not living at home at the time he was persuaded to join the expedition against Prescott, which still further accounts for my ignorance of his unfortunate condition until the receipt of his letter. I conversed with the prisoners generally. They hung on to me at my departure, as though in my humble person they had found a talisman that was to restore them once more to their kindred and friends, whose society they had in an evil hour indiscreetly forfeited. They were particularly urgent to have it impressed upon the minds of all upon the American side, that they should desist, and disturb the Canadas no more—that they themselves had been most egregiously and wickedly imposed upon, or they would never have been in their present cheerless situation.

I also saw and conversed with Colonel Draper, the Solicitor General, than whom we seldom saw a more gentlemanly and kindly disposed man. It is here in order to state that I was respectfully and benevolently treated, during my whole stay of some four days in Kingston, not only by those in authority, civil and military, but by the inhabitants, many of whom had ascertained the object of my mission. In fine I feel overcome with the kindness of all with whom I held communication while there. Indeed it is with a view of endeavoring to correct the ungenerous prejudices which it has been the effort of many on our side to engender, against the people of Canada, or rather the 'English,' at whole sale, that I write. Why this prejudice? Why this effort. Is it because they prefer some other form of Government than that which we enjoy? If so it is a miserable logic to be uttered by us, who profess the utmost toleration in matters of government, civil and religious. By adhering to such maxim we render ourselves justly liable to the most odious intolerance. It is saying if we only had the power, that the whole family of man should have none other perhaps, than precisely that form which they hold in the utmost abhorrence, or which they were wholly unable to comprehend. I am no apologist for what we call the old forms of government. I am merely supposing it possible that all the forms of rules known among men have their advocates.

Respectfully Yours,

TYRANUS A. WRIGHT.

P. S. I perceive that I have omitted the date of my visit. I went on the 17th Dec. and returned on Friday following.

The following extract of a private letter which has been received in town from St. Thomas, in the London-District, conveys intelligence as to the fate of some of the brigands who landed at Windsor, so terrible that we trust it may prove a warning to those who may meditate a similar aggression upon either of these Provinces:—
St. Thomas, U. C. Dec. 27.
All is quiet on the frontier. The brig-

ands have moved down to Buffalo. In the meantime the trials are going on, of the prisoners taken at Sandwich. Fourteen were previously in, & twenty-three brought yesterday, besides eight found by the Indians in the woods, partly eaten by the pigs, and from their situation when found and other circumstances, there is reason to believe these animals attacked them before their death, while exhausted from cold and incapable of resistance. There are still about one hundred in the woods, unaccounted for—what a dreadful fatal!—[Gazette of Saturday.]

United States.

New York Dec. 25th.—We see some endeavor, in the frontier papers, to arouse on this side, because of the execution at Kingston of the Pole who commanded the ill-fated expedition to Prescott, and the condemnation to death of several others of the same band. The death upon the scaffold—in cold blood—of two or three victims, seems to appear more strongly to the imagination, than all the crimes which these victims have committed. Yet when indignation is invoked because of the death by due course of law, of *Shoults* and his companions—it should be remembered that these men wantonly shed the blood of persons who had never wronged them; and that if sympathy is due to the friends whom their ignominious death must afflict, sympathy is also due in a much higher degree to the friends and relatives of those slain in the defence of their soil against invasion. The two officers and eleven privates of the British regulars, killed at Prescott, were—the six officers and fifty or sixty privates wounded there, are fathers, sons or husbands and when called upon, therefore, to denounce or revenge the Executions at Kingston, we should ask ourselves first, what better they deserved, who shed so much blood causelessly, and occasioned so much wretchedness, where they had no ground for complaint.

Finally, 'resolutions are not made with rosewater,' & happily it is so, as they would be the constant order of the day. When it is fully understood and realized, that the American who enters into the Canadian contest, does so with a halter round his neck, there will be more regard paid to our own laws, and fewer occasions for the display of 'sympathy' for political oppression which those subjected to it seem quite content to endure.—[American.]

Albany Common Pleas, Dec. 21.—The People vs. Charles Cassidy and others, for an assault and Battery on Reusscher Van Rensselaer. This cause was tried yesterday and resulted in the conviction of the prisoners. This morning the Court passed the following sentences upon them:—Cassidy to four months in the county jail—the first 15 days of which in solitary confinement on bread and water, and the residue at hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$26. Radcliff to three months confinement—ten days in solitary confinement on bread and water the residue at hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$25. Humphrey sentenced to be imprisoned one month and to pay a fine of \$25. Strong sentenced to pay a fine of \$30.

Black Hawk's Account of the Death of Tecumseh.—A writer in a late number of the Baltimore American, in noticing the death of Black Hawk, gives the following account of the death of Tecumseh, as received from the lips of the former chief:

'I was, and I will now tell you about it:—Tecumseh, Shabine and Caldwell, two Potawatamie Chiefs and myself, were seated on a log near our camp fire, filling our pipes for a smoke on the battle, when word came from the British General that he wished to speak to Tecumseh. He went immediately, and after staying some time rejoined us, taking his seat without saying a word, when Caldwell, who was one of his favorites, observed to him—'my father, what are we to do? Shall we fight the Americans?' 'Yes, my Son,' replied Tecumseh, 'we shall go into their very smoke...but you are now wanted by the General. Go, my Son, I never expect to see you again.' Shortly after this, (continued Black Hawk.) the Indian spies came and gave word of the near approach of the Americans. Tecumseh immediately posted his men in the edge of the swamp which flanked the British line, placing himself at their head. I was a little to his right, with a small party of Sauks. It was not long before the Americans made their appearance; they did not perceive us at first, hid as we were by the undergrowth, but we soon let them know where they were by pouring in one or two volleys as they were forming into line to oppose the British. They faltered a little but very soon we perceived a large body of horse (Col. Johnson's mounted regiment of Kentuckians) preparing to charge upon us in the swamp. They came bravely on, yet we never stirred until they were so close that we could see the flints in their guns, when Tecumseh, springing to his feet, gave the Shawnee war cry, and discharged his rifle.—This was the signal for us to commence the fight, but it did not last long: the Americans answered the shout, returning our fire, and at the first discharge of their guns I saw Tecumseh stagger forward over a fallen tree near which he was standing, letting his rifle drop at his feet. As soon as the Indians discovered that he was killed, a sudden fear came over them, and thinking the Great Spirit was angry, they fought no longer, and were quickly put to flight. That night we returned to bury the dead, and search for the body of Tecumseh. He

was found lying where he had first fallen; a bullet had struck him above the hip, and his skull had been broken by the butt end of the gun of some soldier, who had found him perhaps when life was not yet quite gone. With the exception of these wounds his body was untouched; lying near him, however was a large fine looking Pottawatami, who had been killed doctored off in his plumes and war paint, whom the Americans no doubt had taken for Tecumseh, for he was scalped, and every particle of skin flayed from his body. Tecumseh himself had no ornaments about his person, save a British medal. During the night we buried our dead, and brought off the body of Tecumseh, although we were within sight of the fires of the American camp.

From the Montreal Courier.

Rumours of new invasions from the United States being projected, flock in upon us. We suspect they will be confined to predatory incursions; nevertheless, we should be most glad to find ourselves wrong in this our belief, and to see a tolerable large bandit force enter the province, where, if they would remain for a short time, we could safely promise their meeting with their deserts.

We have perused with pleasure the annexed remarks on this subject in the *New York Gazette*, which strongly urges upon the citizens of New York the propriety of holding a public meeting, to express their sense of the enormity of the piratical proceedings in question.

More 'patriotic' Movements.—We have information from sources that render it quite out of the question to be mistaken that the patriotism in the United States has not yet lost its appetite for the gallows, but that there are bodies of bandits now on the lines ready upon the very first apparently favourable opportunity to cross into Canada—probably from some part of the Vermont frontier. We know that a large number of Poles and other foreigners left this city lately for that purpose, and that they passed through Albany on their way to the scene of 'suffering humanity.' The villain McKenzie has gone Westward with a view of making mischief in that quarter and most probably expecting to get up a body of bandits simultaneously with the movement in Vermont. He had previously advertised for money for some secret purpose of moment, and we understand afterwards announced that he had received it. The vile paper which he publishes in this city and several of the affiliated vehicles of scurrility and patriotism on the frontier, have recently contained hieroglyphical paragraphs evidently understood among the bandit brotherhood, and undoubtedly containing the watchwords in cipher. The paltry papers at Buffalo, Detroit and elsewhere, have been exceedingly pains-taking for a few weeks past, in endeavouring to impress the public with the belief that the attacks upon Canada were abandoned for the present. We believe all this a mere ruse. That there is another attempt to be made and made shortly to get into Canada we have not the slightest doubt, and our only hope is, that it may be successful. What will be the fate of these catiff battalions if they do reach the provinces, there is no manner of doubt about.

But, citizens of the city of New York, is there not a duty incumbent on you? Eight tenths of your whole number, and ninety nine hundredths of those who have any interest in the honor and welfare of the community, are opposed to the lawless...the piratical proceedings of the vagabonds who are encouraging these proceedings. Will you not express your sense of the enormity? Should you not meet in one solemn assembly and say to the country, and to the world that the great city of New York is guiltless of these disgraceful aggressions upon a people with whom we are at peace? It will not do to say that the city lies under no such suspicion. She does lie under that suspicion. She has suffered what has been called 'great public meetings' to be held within her limits, at which the most licentious resolutions have been passed and from time to time to the country as a 'voice from New York.' Your custom house officers and ex-members of congress, have acted as officers of the meetings, and a man once high in the confidence of this community once presided in one of them! A newspaper, avowed in its object to get up riots upon the British provinces, and its attempts to bring about a war between us and Great Britain, is published in your very midst, and boasts of its extensive circulation among you.

Is it not time then, fellow citizens, to express the real voice of New York. Is it less incumbent on us than upon Watertown and Oswego, and the various other villages where these very proper proceedings have taken place? We await your response.

In consequence of a suspicion that the instigators of this outrage [burning on Beech Ridge] resided on this side of the line, threats of retaliation were made against the inhabitants of Albany. An express was sent to Swanton for the U. S. troops, who came, but were soon recalled express, in consequence of the great excitement at Swanton and Missisquoi Bay. A company of regulars was expected from Plattsburgh.—The Albany rifle company, together with about two hundred militia, soon got under arms, and picked guards were stationed on all the roads leading to the province.

We hope it will be ascertained whether

this attack proceeded from this side of the line, and if so, that the authors of it may be punished. None of our own citizens could have been privy to such an outrageous proceeding.—[Burlington Sentinel.]

From a gentleman who left St. Albans yesterday afternoon, we learn that it was reported that the guards on our side of the lines were fired on, on Monday night, and the fire returned, with what effect we did not learn. On Tuesday night, a picket guard which had crossed to our side from Canada, was ambushed, and one man made prisoner, but was released after having had his arms and ammunition taken from him. If these border feuds are not promptly put down, we shall have some heart-rending scenes to record.—[Ib.]

MISSISQUOI STANDARD. FRELIGHSBURG, JAN. 15, 1839.

During the first Canadian rebellion the loyal population had to pass through many hardships and fatigues of no ordinary character, in putting down their fellow subjects in the interior of the province, and in repelling the lawless invasions upon the frontier, as Lord Gosford, to say the least of his conduct, had sadly neglected his duty in representing the state of these colonies to the Imperial Government, at a moment when disaffected political agitators were not only flooding the country with incendiary publications, but were actually spouting sedition and treason in almost every hamlet in Lower Canada. And, in consequence of this neglect on the part of his Lordship, the commander of the Forces was left destitute of a military force of sufficient magnitude to maintain the supremacy of the laws; and, it therefore became a duty as well as a privilege for the English inhabitants to gather up their strength, and rally around the tottering constitution, in defence of those rights and privileges which had been bequeathed to them, at a moment when they little thought they should have to contend with such fearful odds in sustaining them, that they might enjoy them themselves, and hand them down to their children as an inestimable boon which they had received at the hands of the mother country, & claiming from them the continuance of that gratitude which their fathers had evinced in the hour of tribulation and danger, in return for the magnanimous gift.

But, at the commencement of the second rebellion, the Administrator of the Government was 'at home,' sitting beneath his own fig-tree, with the experience of the past year before him, & surrounded by the 'flower of the British army,' and the same little band of heroes who had, eleven months before, formed a bulwark around his Excellency and the remaining fragments of the constitution, that bid defiance to the whole French Canadian population, and the desperadoes along the American frontier. And such has been their zeal for their country, that they have, up to the present moment, been foremost in quelling every attempt at revolution, notwithstanding they have seen their fellow-loyalists fall beneath the assassin's knife, their dwellings fired, & their families exposed to the inclemency of the season and all the horrors attending a civil war. But, they have done nothing more than discharge a duty which was incumbent on them as British subjects; and if the Government permits their wrongs and injuries to go unredressed, and is not hereafter, to some extent, guided by experience, and allows the authors of all this mischief, to escape unpunished, it may rest assured, that, as the second rebellion sprung from the ruins of the first, so will the third arise from the ashes of the second; and insurrection will succeed insurrection, until this province becomes one desolate waste.

We had intended laying before our readers the proceedings of the sympathetic meeting held at St. Albans, on the 5th instant, but as we find nothing in them worthy of the space which they would occupy in our columns, we have contented ourselves with giving the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we view the attempt of the British Government to establish a military despotism in Canada as destructive of all friendly intercourse with that people and dangerous to our own liberties; for if the Canadians can be reduced to slavery they will be fit instruments for enslaving others, and may be used by the English as the means of overturning Our own free institutions.

General Scott was present on the occasion, and addressed the meeting at some length, during which he pointed out the consequences attending the violation of the existing treaties between Great Britain and the United States; but we are informed it was like casting pearls before swine.

Ludger Duvernay, ex-editor and proprietor of the *Minerve* of Montreal, has issued a prospectus for a newspaper to be printed

in French, and entitled '*Le Patriote Canadien*,' which is to be published at Burlington, Vermont.

J. A. Vail, Esq. of Montpelier, has also issued a prospectus for a Newspaper to be printed in English at that place, and entitled the '*North American*.'

The former of these publications, is no doubt intended for Lower Canada; and the latter for the frontier settlements, in order to perpetuate the excitement which at present prevails among their inhabitants.

Spain, at the present moment, is in a wretched condition, as will be seen by reference to an article which will be found in this day's Standard; and, unless some of the European powers interfere and put a stop to their fiend-like butcheries, she must ere long become one common sepulchre, and her name be blotted out from among the nations of the earth.

We have received the second number of the '*Farmers and Mechanics Journal and St. Francis Gazette*,' published at Sherbrooke, by Mr. Joseph Walton. It is a very respectable appearing sheet, and we sincerely hope it will meet with that undivided support from the loyal population, which will be necessary to ensure its success.

We learn, from the Kingston Chronicle, of the 5th instant, that Christopher Buckley, Sylvester A. Lawton, Russell Phelps, and Duncan Anderson, were hanged at that place on the 4th instant. Two others Leonard Deline, and Andrew Leeper, were respited.

We take much pleasure in laying before our readers the report of the Montreal Constitutional Association, which will be found on our first page.

Sir John Colborne has received despatches from the colonial office, accompanied with a commission appointing his Excellency to be Governor General, Vice Admiral and Captain General of all her Majesty's Provinces within, and adjacent to, the continent of North America.

This is an appointment at which every loyal subject in these provinces must sincerely rejoice, for it is as well merited as it is judicious. His Excellency, we understand, is to be sworn in on Monday.—Gaz. of Saturday.

HEAD QUARTERS, Montreal, 12th Jan. 1839

GENERAL ORDER.
The commander of the Forces has much satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Downing Street,
10th December, 1838

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your despatches, reporting your assumption of the Government of Lower Canada—the breaking out of the insurrection in the country bordering on the Richelieu; the Proclamation of Martial Law in the District of Montreal; and the entire dispersion of the Insurgents.

Your later Despatches report the invasion of Upper Canada, near Prescott by persons from the American bank of the St. Lawrence, the gallant resistance opposed to them, by the force under Major Young, and their final defeat and capture by the troops under the command of lieutenant Dundas.

Having had the honor to lay these despatches before the Queen, I am commanded by her Majesty to express her deep regret that the peace of her Canadian Provinces should have been again disturbed by the attempts of lawless and unprincipled men.

While Her Majesty sincerely deprecates the events which have recently occurred in that part of her dominions, Her Majesty has contemplated with the greatest satisfaction the zeal, promptitude and gallantry with which her loyal subjects in both Provinces have come forward for the suppression of the insurrection and the defence of their country. The steadiness and valour displayed by the Militia and Volunteers both in Lower and Upper Canada, are deserving of the highest praise; and I am commanded to convey to them, through you, Her Majesty's sense of their valuable services.

Her Majesty has observed, with sincere gratification, the unqualified success which has attended Her Majesty's troops, wherever they have been engaged, and Her Majesty relies, with perfect confidence, on their discipline and gallantry, aided by the loyal and generous courage of her faithful subjects in the Canadas, for the defeat of any future attempt either to invade the Provinces from without or to excite internal insurrection.

I have the honor &c. &c.
(Signed.) GLENELG.
Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B.

JOHN EDEN.
Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen.

The Grist-Mills at Bedford, the property of the Honorable Robert Jones were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening last. Insured at the Phoenix & Aena Offices, the former L750, the latter L400.

Extract of a letter from New York January 1st, 1839:

'McKenzie left here today for Niagara, it is said to meet his brother vagabond Theller. He is reduced to publish four pages instead of eight as formerly.—McKenzie is so universally despised that he never can succeed among decent men, and those who would take his paper have not the means of paying for it. The following is from

McKenzie's Gazette just published:—'150 Dollars in the hands of the Philadelphia Committee organized at the meeting when McKenzie and Theller were in that city, were paid over to Papineau and Nelson.'

We mentioned a few days ago that a trooper had been waylaid by half a dozen Canadians near Beauharnois, been dreadfully beaten by them, robbed of his arms, which were afterwards recaptured, and, that in the scuffle, a Canadian was shot in the shoulder. We have since been informed on the best authority, that the trooper a lone was to blame, for being half drunk he went into a Canadian house and demanded liquor, putting his pistol to an old man's breast and threatening to shoot him, if his request was not granted, whereupon the son of the old man wrested the pistol from the trooper's grasp. The trooper went out and procured the assistance of some of his comrades, one of whom did actually shoot a Canadian in the shoulder in a most wanton manner. The two troopers were placed under arrest by their commanding officer, and a court of Enquiry was held, which resulted in establishing their unsoldierlike behaviour, and they were promptly dismissed from the service.—[Herald.]

List of letters remaining in the Phillipsburg Post Office, quarter ending 5th January, 1839.

Anderson Abram Mr.	Fellows George Mr.
Burley Robert	Gleason Eben
Blinn James	Herrick Luther D
Brown Jacob	Hughes Owen
Barbours Stephen	Lewis Lydia Mrs.
Barnes Hiram	Merritt A. B. Mr.
Church William	Merritt Nelson
Church Anson	Musfield William
Carmou Jacob	Robinson Mary Mrs.
Crosby William	Sager Peter Mr.
Clark Owen Umphrey	

Merritt A. B. Mr. Sergeant Ben. Mr.
Welkins William Mr. W. W. SMITH, P. M.

To Let,
FOR one or more years, an excellent Farm containing three hundred acres of land, (stocked with 18 or 20 Cows) situated in St. Armand East, on a good road. Good security will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.
For particulars enquire of the subscriber.
SIRMON WHITMAN.
St. Armand East, Jan. 14 1839.

CASH PAID FOR GRAIN.
The subscriber will pay Cash for Wheat and Corn, if delivered at the mill in the months of January or February.
OMIE LAGRANGE.
St. Armand, January 15 1839

Notice.
The old saying is, he is a good paymaster that will pay when the work is done. Now I have done your work and I want my pay, and if paid in the month of January or February in Cash or grain to J. Shattuck or the undersigned, I will call you a good paymaster; if not paid then I shall pronounce you bad, and hand your accounts or notes over to the Bailiff for collection.
OMIE LAGRANGE.
St. Armand January 15 1839.

Wanted.
As an apprentice to the Tailoring business, an active boy 14 or 15 years of age, who can bring a good recommendation.
JAMES MCANNA.
Frelighsburg, Jan. 15, 1839.

Cash paid for
Flax Seed.
Tax subscriber will pay cash for 2000 Bushels, merchantable
Flax Seed;
Delivered at his store, Missisquoi Bay.
W. W. SMITH.
December, 1838.

Cedar Rails.
WANTED, 2,000 best Cedar Rails with in a few miles of this village for which cash will be paid. For particulars apply at this office.
Frelighsburg, Dec. 25, 1838.

ON SALE.
By the Subscriber for Cash or Credit.
75 Chests and half do.
Old and Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin and Black

TEAS,
25 Catties do. do.
100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup.
Plug and Cav. Tobacco,
5 Bbls. paper do.
15 Bags Coffee,
20 do. Pepper and Spice,
25 Mats Cassia,
25 Boxes Raisins,
5 Tierces Salaratus,
75 Quintals Superior
Table Cod Fish,
2000 Bushels Liverpool
and Lisbon Salt,
W. W. SMITH.
December, 1838.

PREMIUM Cooking Stoves,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, of Superior Castings, an assortment of the most highly approved

Cooking Stoves,
with Copper Furniture
—ALSO—
Parlour Stoves,
Terms Liberal
W. W. SMITH.
Missisquoi Bay, Dec. 1838.

Cheap Store.

SAXE'S Mills, (ighgate,) Vt.

CHARLES J. SAXE, has just received a New and Complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods,
Bought in New York at reduced prices; and which are now offered to Purchasers for Cash or on equivalent as cheap as can be bought in this County.

TEA and TOBACCO,
at Wholesale
Also—Expect to receive soon a lot of Stanley's Rotary Cooking and Parlour Stoves, with trimmings complete.—(terms—cash.
November, 2nd 1838.

Stoves for Sale.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, very low for cash or approved credit, a quantity of MISSISQUOI COOKING

STOVES
of superior quality. Also Box Stoves of different descriptions, &c. &c. For particulars enquire of ABEL HURLBUT, Jr., of Frelighsburg.
ELIAZER OLMSTED.
Franklin, Vermont, October 29th, 1838.

WANTED.
10 or 12 Tons of Good Hay,
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838. S. W.

Salt.
2000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt just received per the Schooner Cynthia, and for Sale VERY LOW for Cash, by
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.
Missisquoi Bay, August, 1838.

Get the worth of your MONEY.
The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of

Cooking, Box, & Parlor
Stoves,
of different kinds and sizes.
Hollow Ware,
Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,
all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years credit given for young Cattle, if payment made sea cure.
Gray Full Cloth,
Flanel cloth, double yañ,
Socks, Flax Seed,
Maple Sugar,
wanted in payment.

PERLY HALL & SON,
West Berkshire, Oct. 18th, 1838.

Bark.
100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber.
PLINY WOODBURY

STRAYED,
From the enclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of Oct. last, a yearling STEER, brindled color. Whoever will give information concerning the same will be suitably rewarded.
DANIEL WESTOVER.
Dunham, 19th Nov., 1838.

HATS!!
A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by
J. B. SEYMOUR.
Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1839.

WOOD.
WANTED, immediately, in payment for the Standard a few cords of good wood.

Notice.
Run away from the Subscriber, on the 17th inst. a young man named Charles Cramer, 18 years of age. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account.
EBENEZER PERKINS.
Potton, Nov. 22, 1838.

Lost.
On or about the 22d of last sept. a note of hand of the amount of 14 dollars drawn in favor of George Cook, and signed by Robert Buck, payable ten days from date. Whoever will return, or give information where said note can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
GEORGE COOK.
Farnham, October 2, 1838.

Strayed or Stolen,
From the enclosure of the subscriber on the 27th of Oct. last, a cow named MARY, with white mane and tail, a white stripe in the forehead, and supposed to be 8 years old. Whoever will return or give information where she can be found, will be liberally rewarded.
JACOB BEST, 2d.
Stanbridge, Nov. 5, 1839.

OATS.
WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 11th 1838. —O—

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Freilighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK.
Cooksville, July 3, 1838.



To Emigrants and others in search of

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of Victoria, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The latter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-fourlines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Compositing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and exchanged on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, they will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY, in which descriptions of property for SALE or LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,
Montreal 21st, August 1837. V2.—20 2
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands. He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate. Cutting... in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.
Freilighsburg, May, 1838.

LOST.

On or about the 13th inst., at or near Lyman Brooks, in Freilighsburg, a drab Furuit Coat, with Rounding Capes, and a Drab Velvet Collar. Whoever will return said coat to O. J. Kemp Freilighsburg or L. Stevens, Dunham, or give information where it may be found shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN BELL, Jr.

Dunham Nov. 17th, 1838.

Education.

A N Academy will be opened at Waterloo, Co. of Shefford, on the 1st day of January next, at the residence of the Rev. A. Balfour, Episcopal Minister of that place; where young gentlemen may receive an English, Mercantile, Classical, Mathematical or scientific education. Boarders could be conveniently accommodated in the village... a few at the parsonage House. For particulars apply to the Principal, if by letter 'post paid.'

Waterloo, 12th Dec. 1838.

Spring Goods

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be old as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING, AND MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring Factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool... Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half. Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard. If paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence-half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St Armand, May 22d 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freilighsburg, deputy Registrar for the County of Mississkoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

15th May, 1838.

A Farm to Let.



THE Subscriber is wishing to let, for a term of years, and for a specified rent to be paid in improvements on the premises, the farm which is now in his occupancy in the South part of utton. It is situated one & a half miles from Richford mills, and half a mile from hepherd's Mills in Sutton, on a good public road. There are seventy acres under improvement, two good barns and an indifferent house—a fine sugar orchard with three hundred sap buckets and a sixty gallon kettle. Good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Freilighsburg.

HENRY BORIGHT.

Freilighsburg, 3d Nov., 1838.

Lost.

ON the 15th instant somewhere between the village of Freilighsburg and Mr. Best's lime kiln, at Phillipsburg, 52 DOLLARS, rolled up in a small piece of paper. Of the above bills there were four 10's and one 5 on the Montreal Bank; one 5 on the Quebec Bank, the remaining two dollars, supposed to be on the Wells River Bank. Whoever will return said money will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN TYLER.

West Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 19, 1838.

Beware!

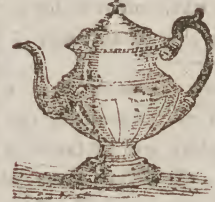
THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Rutter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Rutter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season among which are comprised;—

Dry Goods, Teas,
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,
Glass, &



Hard-ware,

Grass Scythes,
Cradling do.,
Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts Sulphur, Castor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality or goods and prices... for the days of Auld Lang Syne.

JOHN E. CHURCH.

Churchville July 3, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berk, shire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Wet and Dry Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass and Hardware,
Cast Steel, Nails,
Nail Rods,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVES & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

James Russell,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&

Blank-Book

Manufacturer,

St. Albans,

Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of and... 150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Phillipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large BEEHIVE of MARLB is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.

A Wood-shed and Waggon-house 24 by 56 feet.

A Barn 30 by 40 feet.

and,

A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with

A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.

A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

LODERICK F. STREITE.

St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississkoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;

which, together with their former stock, make their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Mississkoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.

C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.

Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham.

P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford.

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Eliza Cossett, St. Armand.

W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg.

Galloway Freiligh, Bedford.

P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.

Jacob Cook P. M. Bromo.

P. H. Knowlton, Bromo.

Samuel Wood, Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Wm. Hickok Cooksville.

Henry Bright, Sutton.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freilighsburg, all payments must be made.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimble; and tape—needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads, hooks and eyes, &c. &c. just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Just received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons sugar tongs and soap ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket pen and dirk knives, Pomero's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel bunks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,

St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms

To the Inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destitution and to give an opportunity to ALL the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq., who is fully authorized to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcome at every house, and that all who have the means will contribute liberally to this good cause.

In behalf of the Montreal A. B. Society

W. F. CURRY

General agent—
Mississkoui, August 6th, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of

Cabinet ware & Chairs.

WM. HICKOK.

Cooksville, May, 1838.

Astray,

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight fine SHEEP; branded E. J. S., and tails cut close. Whoever will give information to the subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to recommend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales;

an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH

Agent for Canada.
Mississkoui Bay, Ju., 23, 1-38.

New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.